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the two diseases. It is even true that specific treatment sometimes acts very favourably upon the eruption of yaws, though it is impossible to exclude the effect of hygienic treatment during the administration of mercury and the iodides. Spontaneous disappearance of the symptoms is also sometimes witnessed. The spread and persistence of yaws are often due to the habits and carelessness of the patients; with proper care the virus of the disease tends to become exhausted.

With regard to the parts most often affected by the growths, Gouzien emphasises their predilection for the borders of the natural orifices, without constantly involving the mucous membrane, and thus differing from syphilis. In a case of the disease, of which two illustrations are given, the patient was a coolie, aged 42, having been infected by the village children, and the disease having existed for six weeks. He had not had syphilis, but complained of nocturnal pain over the left tibia. He was treated by sulphur baths, mercurial frictions, iodide of potassium, and boric acid ointment to the sores. In fourteen days, being nearly well, he demanded his discharge, in accordance with the usual custom. A complete cure of the disease is not desired by the mendicants, who make a living by exposing themselves in fairs, markets and processions.

T. P. Smyth.

Disappearance of the Tsetse-Fly.—Reprinted from the *Natal Agricultural Journal and Mining Record*, No. 10, vol. vii., October 28th, 1904. Mr. J. W. Arnold, of Arnold's Hill, has been good enough to communicate to us some information with relation to the disappearance of the Tsetse-Fly from one of the worst Fly, or Nagana affected, districts of Zululand. The presence of Tsetse-Fly, as colonists who have travelled in Zululand and further north know, means death to all domestic animals—cattle, horses, donkeys, dogs, &c. In 1895 Colonel David Bruce, R.A.M.C., F.R.S., at the request of the Hon. Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, then Governor of this Colony, proceeded to the Lebombo district to investigate the disease. By experiment Colonel Bruce established beyond dispute that the Tsetse-Fly in itself is innocuous, but is the medium of the disease which goes by its name; that is to say, the disease germ inhabits the blood of certain wild animals and the Fly, after having fed on such blood, transmits the germ to any domestic animal it may, for a time, subsequently feed on. The subject is of striking interest in all its aspects, and in his report Colonel Bruce treated it with both interest and simplicity. Those who wish to pursue the subject will find a summary of the report referred to in No. 19, vol. i.

This is what Mr. Arnold related: "Eight years ago last August, I was on a hunting trip in Zululand, and for some time was shooting this side of the white Umvolosi, near the junction. The game was thick—buffalo, koodoo, waterbuck, zebra, rietbuck, rhebuck, &c. The Fly was bad then, my boys suffered a lot from their vicious bites, and so did I, for they bite right through one's clothing. I left my waggon at Sogaxile's kraal, on the edge of the Thorns, just before the land drops into the game country. When I finished shooting I took a sledge down with six oxen to bring back my kit and the skins I had got. Out of the six oxen three died. The oxen began the journey after sundown and were back on the high veld a few hours after next morning's sunrise. Only two or three hours at the most were they in the Fly country while the sun was

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up—the only time the Fly is at work. On one occasion I rode my horse down. I left after sundown and the horse was back at the kraal by about nine o'clock on the following morning. He caught the disease. The dogs I had with me died, but they were with me the whole of the time I was in the Imvamanzi Valley—about a month. That is how the Fly disease was then. Now for the change. Last August, when on a hunting trip in Zululand, I again made for Sogaxile's kraal, intending to leave my waggon there while shooting over the same ground again. The kraal was moved, and I found that it was located in what I had, eight years previously, found to be the worst part of one of the worst Fly districts of Zululand. Their cattle, goats, dogs, &c., never died from Nagana, and they assured me that the younger members only knew of the disease by name. All the district they told me, was now clear, and later on I heard the same from Harry Dunn, the eldest son of the late John Dunn."

Mr. Arnold did not know to what to attribute the migration of the pestilent insect, and could only hazard a guess that the rinderpest epidemic of eight years ago had destroyed so much game that the Fly, finding its food so diminished, had departed for the north in search of better supplies. Game in this part of Zululand, however, is plentiful again, a fact, he admitted, which seemed to weaken the theory.

About the causes of Fly migration nothing is yet definitely known. Wherever big game and wild animals are found along the coast belt there is no assured safety from Fly. A district may be clear of the pest for a year or longer and then become as bad as ever. Colonel Bruce, in his report, refers to these epidemic characteristics of Fly fever.

Mr. Arnold had promised to collect some specimens of the Fly for the veterinary department, but he failed to get any.

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